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REMARKS

ON

Dr. J U R I N's

LAST

YEARLY ACCOUNT

Of the SUCCESS of

INOCULATION.

By I S A A C M A S S E Y,
Apothecary to Christ's Hospital.

Si populus vult decipi, inoculentur. K

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. MEADOWS, at the *Angel*
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DEATHS

LAST

YEARLY ACCOUNT

OF THE SUCCESS OF

INOCULATION

BY ISAAC MESSER

Apotecary to Christ's Hospital,

21 Poplar and Knight's Inns-lane

LONDON

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in the Strand, near the Temple

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REMARKS

ON

Dr. *JURIN*'s
Last Yearly Account, &c.



*D*R. *Jurin* having yearly publish'd the Number of Persons inoculated for the Small-Pox, makes also a Computation of the Success attending that new Practice, and compares it with that of the old.

The Advantage in the Success from his Method of Computing or Comparing, is very much on the Side of Inoculation; for it appears from thence, that one in *six* or *seven* die in the natural Pox, and not above one in *forty* or *fifty* in the other; great Odds! if the Comparison was just and reasonable.

But what can be said, if this Comparison be not *just and reasonable*? And that no Comparison *at all* can be made in the Way and Manner he makes it.

This will appear if it be observed, that the Doctor hath made *in his Bill of Mortality, no Abatement for the different Circumstances and Conditions of the Multitude*, who take the Small-Pox naturally, under all the Disadvantages of Age, Diseases and Poverty, and the Want of every Thing, and every Help the Inoculated enjoy, which makes the *Hazard of dying* in such Cases very *great*; and unless the Inoculated were put under the *same Difficulties*, there can be no Comparison made between the Mortality in the one, or in the other.

Had these essential Differences in the Circumstances of Life and Health, and Ages, been duly consider'd, I am loth to imagine the Doctor would have published every Year *a Comparison that misrepresents the true State of the Question*; which Question is this, What is the Difference in Success between the inoculated Pox, and the natural Pox, the Patients in both Sorts being under **EQUAL ADVANTAGES** as much as may be?

Now the Doctor puts the Question thus, Whether the Hazard of Inoculation be considerably less than that of the natural Small-Pox, without considering the *Patients of each Sort,*

Sort, under *equal Advantages*? But this is manifestly unjust.

Had the Comparison been made under *these just Restrictions*, and the Result what he now makes it, every Man would have come into an Approbation of the inoculating Practice, in which he says, not above one in fifty are *suspected* to die (as he pleases to phrase it;) but in the natural Way one in seven at least die, positively, not barely *suspected* to die of the Small-Pox.

Now I make my Petition to the Company of Parish Clerks, that if this *Manner* of Speaking be good, the Weekly Bill may be amended; and, indeed, it will not be amiss; for a natural *simple* Small-Pox seldom kills, unless under very ill Management, or that some lurking Evil, that was quiet before, be rous'd in the Fluids, and confederated with the pocky Ferment; in which Case a *foreign Malignity* is super-added to the Disease, and renders it fatal; and there is no doubt but to this is owing the great Mortality *suspected* in the natural Small-Pox, or, in the Doctor's other Phrase, the *Miscarriages*, *alias*, Death, he observes fourteen to have met with by Inoculation.

But many more are the unhappy *Miscarriers*, whose Habits and Health have been injured thereby, yet not any Account given to the World: The Case of Mr. Mel-

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Hib's Daughter, and others, sufficiently prove the Truth of this Remark.

In vain will the Doctor persuade, that he is acting the Part of an Historian only: *These tender and palliating Ways of speaking and acting, and the yearly reprinting a Comparison that misrepresents the Question,* betoken more Zeal than, strictly speaking, belongs to an Historian.

Several Years ago Mr. *Massey*, the Apothecary, in a Letter to Dr. *Furin*, printed for *W. Meadows* at the *Angel* in *Cornhill*, proposed a just and rational Comparison, which was this:

Let the Inoculator pick and chuse out of *Christ's Hospital* twenty to be inoculated at his own Time, within the Space of a Year, and the Success attending these Patients compared with those of the first twenty Children who shall take the Small-Pox in the casual Way: The different Success attending these two Sorts of Patients, will determine this Controversy to the Satisfaction of every Enquirer, if it was put in Practice for a few Years successively; tho' there is no Occasion for it there, where but two only have died in twelve or thirteen Years last past.

I have a List of the Names of the last Thirty two Children, (who are all that have had the Small-Pox in the last two Years in that Family,) every one of which recover'd, besides seventeen or eighteen
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Here in the *natural Small-Pox but one in Forty-nine died*; and, I can assure the Reader, that upon a strict Review of thirty Years Business, and more, I have Reason to think, not one in Forty Small-Pox Patients of the younger Life have died, *i. e.* above Five, and under Eighteen.

As there are various Kinds of Maladies, so I imagine there are as many different Affections and Changes made in the Blood and Fluids (the Theatre of Distempers) each specifically productive of its own Species of Distempers; that is, the same Causes will always have the same Effects, however communicated; from whence it is inferred, that the Variolous *Seminium* being put into Motion by the Infection taken by Inoculation, doth produce the same Change of Temperament, Discreasy and Disorder in the Fluids, as Infection doth when taken in by the Lungs or Pores, and attended only with the same Effect; thus also, if the Particles, or contagious *Seminium* of some other Disease be conveyed by inoculating Morbifick Matter into the Blood and Fluids,

Fluids, they certainly will make such Changes therein, as may cause and aggravate the Malignity and Danger of the apparent Disease, or else produce a legitimate one of its own specifick Quality.

That such Matter may be big with other Distempers besides the Small-Pox, I conclude from the following Observation, viz.

That some Children who have been Scabby, Itchy, Leprous and Scrophulous, at the Time when they were seiz'd with the Small-Pox, have upon their Recovery of it been cleans'd and cur'd by the general Ferment, Expurgation, and Despumation of the whole Mass of Blood and Humours, which they underwent at that Time.

(Now I wou'd ask why may not the Seeds and contagious Particles of these and other Distempers so lodg'd, and thrown out in the Maturation of the Small-Pox, be lodg'd in the purulent Matter thereof, as well as any other Sort of Infection, and with which the Inoculators may sometimes go to Work, notwithstanding their best Care to get and procure a more salubrious Sort of it?)

To prove that Inoculation is the worst Way of infecting the Blood, read the 23d and 24th Pages of Dr. Mead's celebrated Book of Poisons, where besides his own concurring Opinion, he quotes Galen, who says

says, that neither the Venom of the Viper, nor of the Asp, nor frothy Spittle of a mad Dog, *are alike mischievous* when they fall upon the Skin, or enter into the Stomach, as when outwardly communicated by a Wound.

The Case of Miss Rolt may prove the Truth of this Observation. In the *Postman* of *Tuesday* last, is an Account of a Woman who had given the Foul Disease to several honest lying-in Women, whose Breasts she had drawn. Whence could this be, but from the Contact of Pocky Saliva, or Matter issuing from Ulcerations in her Mouth, which slabbering and soaking into the Chaps and Excoriations of a sore Nipple, soon made its Way into the Fluids; this Sort of Pox not being given or taken by Infection as the Small-Pox is, but by *Contact, or by Inoculation.*

That the Pus of the Small-Pox is venomous more or less, the festering of the Wound, and the Difficulty of healing it makes manifest, otherwise it would be as soon heal'd as an Orifice for Bleeding or an Issue. They say, indeed, that the great *Discharge* made from those Wounds, lessen and carry off a Quantity of the *dis-easy Matter*; but this is said only; all envenom'd Wounds make the like, till the *Virus* that infests the neighbouring Parts is discharged. But *Infection* however taken circulates with the Mass of Fluids,

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and after great Changes and Secretions the variolous Matter is thrown out, as the Vigor of Nature directs, and the Texture of the Parts admit.

The Use and Benefit of Fontanels, or Issues and Setons, is well known and observ'd by Physicians: But have any of them observ'd, that the Small-Pox hath been more favourable in such Patients, or that those Outlets make any extraordinary Discharge during that Distemper? No: the contrary is evident, and it often happens they dry up; for those Wounds having had *no venomous Applications* to vex and poison the Part, and discharging nothing but what falls into them in the Course of Circulation, are often heal'd with much more Ease than Safety; especially when some Interruption given to the circulating Fluids, and a general Propulsion of Humours *ad extra*, is the Business of Nature.

Hence I think it may appear, that no *variolous Matter*, as such, is propell'd to any particular Wound, and thence discharged: A Notion (had it been true) would have favoured the Cause of Inoculation.

The Doctor gives an Account of Forty six Persons inoculated in and about *London* the last Year, and then he steps to *Durham* and *Scotland*; but the Accounts from thence may be as little depended on (for ought I know) as those from *Ireland*, which

which he does not care to Publish. *Vide* the Case of Five Children who were inoculated in *Dublin* on the 25th of *August*, 1725, by *Bryan Robinson*, M. D. *London*, Printed for *W. Lewis* in *Covent-Garden*, 1725. Where two out of five died.

Were there no Immorality to be suspected in the Practice, I would have Persons, after a cool Regimen, and slender Evacuations, and in a proper Season of the Year, carried into Places of Infection; they wou'd have, I doubt not, the same Chance of catching the Small-Pox in a salutary Way (the only Thing to be desir'd) as they wou'd have had, had they been at the same time inoculated, and with this Advantage too, that they wou'd be in no Danger of receiving Contagion, or the Seeds of other Diseases, which sometimes may be communicated by Inoculation, which poisons and infects at the same time.

For this Reason I am for natural Infection, but under the same Regulations as if they were to be inoculated; among which the chief is, a cool and temperate Manner of eating and drinking, for at least a Week or ten Days, before the propos'd Patient is to receive the Infection, a very gentle Purgation by Clyster or otherwise also preceeding; after the Infection begins to discover the usual Symptoms of the Distemper, then bleed, vomit, or blister, or omit them all as the Case and Symp-

toms require ; for these Things being done before the Symptoms appear, do, as I think, more Harm than Good ; but afterwards, they lessen the *Morbific Seminium*, which is then in a State of *Separation*, and more likely to be discharg'd.

If by Inoculation the Patient had a better Chance for Life, and recovering in the Small-Pox, the Weak and Infirm, the Diseas'd of all Kinds, who are just as liable to take that Disease in the natural Way, as the Strong and Healthful, wou'd be the fittest Patients, and have the best Claim to that Practice ; if this was in truth the Case, Inoculation would do great Service to Mankind, being used and appropriated only to those sickly and distemper'd Persons, who being seiz'd with it casually, for the most part die ; Nature in such Instances, being too weak to resist the Force of *united* Distempers ; but to inoculate the Young, *that are sound Wind and Limb*, is to carry Coal to *Newcastle* ; the simple Small-Pox of the worst Sort being seldom mortal to such Persons ; and as for those who have the distinct, their Danger is so very little that a Nurse can hardly kill ; but in a confederated confluent Pox, the Danger is as great, and a good Physician can seldom cure.

Now if Inoculation had any certain *Virtue to help in this last and dangerous Sort*, every Family would call for
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its Assistance, and every Physician encourage it; *but this is not the Case, nor the Practice of the Inoculators. They, Good Men and True,* will have nothing to do, where there is a Suspicion of any lurking Disease, lest *from thence* somewhat should be added to the Peril of Inoculation; on which however if any Good attends, it is owing to the good Habit of the Fluids; if bad, to the Inoculator, *as its immediate Cause at that Time.*

A Lady in perfect Health, not long since, lost her Life in five Days, by a Venesection; the festering about the Orifice, and the Anguish and Inflammation that ensued, were not Reason sufficient to make the Operator lay it open till another Surgeon was called in, and then it was too late to save her, for she died the next Day. Now what says the Surgeon? Why, he is very positive that she had an ill Habit, and died of a Fever. Just so do the Inoculators argue in Case of ill Success: *An Excuse, the wonderful Strength* of which is submitted to the intelligent Reader.

The great Majority of those who have recover'd, to those who have died, would prove much in Favour of Inoculation, if *That* had been made under all Sorts of Distempers, Circumstances, Ages, and Conditions of Life; but as the Doctor complains, (finding the ill Success) because it hath
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been done sometimes without advising with Physicians, under some latent Disease, or in the Flower and Vigor of Age, after violent Exercise, high Living, and drinking to Excess, without Preparation for it either by Evacuation, temperate Regimen, or the like Precautions, he would persuade his Reader to impute *their ill Success*, tho' but in few Instances, to *such like Causes*. But what if the *same, and much worse Causes* are common to the Bulk of Mankind, who are seiz'd in the natural Way, Multitudes of whom have either *no*, or, which is worse, *bad Advice, and want even Necessaries of Life*? Then, I say, *no Inference* can be made from the Doctrine of Majority in Favour of Inoculation; and, as the Case now stands, I can make no *other* than this, That Inoculation, which at best is but a new Mode of conveying the Infection of the Small-Pox, when it doth no Harm, can convey no Good, but what the Patient in like Circumstances might have at the same time by *natural Infection*. But the Doctor (the religious Fright of the People being now over) seems afraid that they will run run hastily into that Practice, laying aside *that Care and Caution, which alone* (pray mind that) can make it successful, and venture at once upon the Operation. *Vid. p. 12. last Book*. Now if it requires so much Skill, Care and Caution for the *Opus Operandum*; and afterwards so much more

Assistance

Assistance and Advice, as necessary to conduct us thro' the Opus Operatum, i. e. the Distemper, we are in as bad, if not a worse Condition by Inoculation, than we could possibly be in without it. For what more could be done and required in the worst Pox that ever happened by natural Infection, than to be conducted by the best Skill and Management through the Course of it.

But I pray to know what Care and Caution the *Greek and Armenian Women in Turkey*, from whom we borrow this Practice, ever made use of? They have no Miscarriages among them, if the first Writers in Favour of Inoculation are to be believ'd. However, fear not, Sir, although the publick Fright be over, yet if the publick Prints are any Rule of judging in this Case, I cannot find that any Body hath run into Inoculation for five Months past: No doubt but some few People will still make use of it, for Reasons best known to themselves; and I heartily wish their Patients a good Deliverance, though perhaps nothing was less meant by the anxious Imposer.

The Doctor (page 25.) in Justice to that Practice, thinks it again incumbent on him to observe, that some of those who dyed under Inoculation were *diseased Persons*. It may be so; but may not the same Observation or Excuse be with more Justice apply'd to many *Valetudinarians*, or distemper'd

per'd Persons, long known *to be such* before the Invasion of the Small-Pox ; or at least with *equal Justice to others*, who seem'd and look'd healthful, who yet have dyed under the best *Managements and Skill*? The *Valetudinarian* indeed hath a bad Chance in the common Road ; and, what is worse, the Inoculators *will not help him*, and the seeming Healthy may have *latent Diseases*; as well as the Inoculated ; in which Cases, *altho' they often dye, yet their dead Bodies are seldom or never dissected, nor any strict Inspection made into them, to find out what other Disease might coincide with the Small-Pox, and render it mortal*: No, that Practice is the Property of the Inoculators ; and 'tis worth noting, that these Gentlemen never lost their Labour, having always *found what they wanted, i. e. some other Distemper to charge with the Mischief*, that Inoculation might plead *not guilty to any Indictment* ; but (suffer me to think at least) such *post mortem Discoveries* give little Satisfaction to those who imagine that in *Articulo Mortis, many Vessels may be broke, and many instantaneous Appearances formed, which were not in Being before* ; and 'tis no wonder, if these should lead a fond, anxious Inquisitor, whose Reputation is much concerned in the Question, into great Mistakes, and erroneous Opinions : for *facile credimus quod volumus*.

Mr. Mait-

Mr. *Maitland's* Letter of Excuse (which the Doctor has done more Honour to than it deserves, by giving it room in his Book) calls for some Remarks.

Mr. *Maitland* inoculated a Gentleman's Child of a Year and half old, who sicken'd the seventh after the Operation, *and died the eighth Day of Fits*, before any Eruption. Surely nothing is more common than for young Children to be taken with, and often dye of Fits upon the Invasion of the Small-Pox or Measles, &c. where there is no *Hydrocephalon*. But *Inoculation was and is proposed as a Means of saving the Patient from all unforeseen ill Accidents, that may and often do accompany the Distemper in the natural Way*. Well! but Mr. *Maitland* says the Child had an *Hydrocephalon*, a *Dropsy of the Head*, that caus'd the Fits, which also *he had formerly been subject to*. Very likely to be true. But what ail'd the poor Man, that he could not discover a swoln, overgrown, great Head, full of Water, on a little Child? A Disease easily seen; and, if understood, Fits might well be suspected as a Concomitant. But (as he himself saith) *he knew nothing of the matter, tho' he particularly and carefully enquired into it before the Operation: the Reason was, it seems, the Surgeon was not there to tell him.* *Vid. Letter, p. 22, 23.*

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I could say more, but will only add, that *this is the Gentleman*, who first set on foot Inoculation, and from *whose Penetration and Skill our Clergy*, (I won't say Divines) *Doctors and Surgeons*, have took it into their good Opinion and Practice.

I have one Remark more, which is this, that the ill Success of Inoculation is very partially and sparingly given to the World. The Operator will not tell it, who lives *by the Practice*; nor will the Relations, to whose *Authority the Mischiefs* is owing, be fond of revealing that to the Publick, which is Grief to them in private: Nor is there any Person who hath had one Child *kill'd by Inoculation*, that has ventur'd to *impose it on another*: What should be the Reason of it, but that they are Self-condemn'd, and should deserve the like Sentence at another Tribunal?

Whatever is or may be the Success of the Inoculators, it will be of little Estimation with such as believe the *same good Success* would have attended the *same Patients*, if at the *same Time*, and under the *same Regulations* they had taken the Distemper in the natural Way.

Now if this be so, let the warm Promoters of Inoculation defend that Practice

ctice (if they can) which may, and often has, destroy'd the Lives of many, but never was, (at least it cannot be prov'd) the Means of saving one. *Their Comparison is shew'd to be evidently false, and all their other Arguments invalid; it has neither Reason nor Philosophy, nor Religion, nor Success, to defend it; but is a mere Whim fetch'd from the Practice of some old Greek Women, and in a lucky Season. (i. e. South-Sea Year) was improv'd into an Art of getting Money. But to conclude, as Dr. Furin has justly observ'd, To impose upon the World in any Particular is disingenuous and base; but to deceive them in an Affair so nearly concerning the Lives of Mankind, is a Wickedness worthy of the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.*

Warwick-Lane,
Nov. 18. 1727.

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Now the Doctor puts the Question thus, Whether the Hazard of Inoculation be considerably less than that of the natural Small-Pox, without considering the *Patients of each Sort*,

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The Case of Miss *Rolt* may prove the Truth of this Observation. In the *Postman* of *Tuesday* last, is an Account of a Woman who had given the Foul Disease to several honest lying-in Women, whose Breasts she had drawn. Whence could this be, but from the Contact of Pocky Saliva, or Matter issuing from Ulcerations in her Mouth, which slabbering and soaking into the Chaps and Excoriations of a sore Nipple, soon made its Way into the Fluids; this Sort of Pox not being given or taken by Infection as the Small-Pox is, but by *Contact*, or by *Inoculation*.

That the Pus of the Small-Pox is venomous more or less, the festering of the Wound, and the Difficulty of healing it makes manifest, otherwise it would be as soon heal'd as an Orifice for Bleeding or an Issue. They say, indeed, that the great *Discharge* made from those Wounds, lessen and carry off a Quantity of the *dis-easy Matter*; but this is said only; all envenom'd Wounds make the like, till the *Virus* that infests the neighbouring Parts is discharged. But Infection however taken circulates with the Mass of Fluids, and

and after great Changes and Secretions the Matter is thrown out, as the Vigor of Nature directs, and the Texture of the Parts admit.

The Use and Benefit of Fontanels, or Issues and Setons, is well known and observ'd by Physicians: But have any of them observ'd, that the Small-Pox hath been more favourable in such Patients, or that those Outlets make any extraordinary Discharge during that Distemper? No: the contrary is evident, and it often happens they dry up; for those Wounds having had no venomous Applications to vex and poison the Part, and discharging nothing but what falls into them in the Course of Circulation, are often heal'd with much more Ease than Safety; especially when some Interruption given to the circulating Fluids, and a general Propulsion of Humours *ad extra*, is the Business of Nature.

Hence I think it may appear, that no *variolous Matter*, as such, is propell'd to any particular Wound, and thence discharged: A Notion (had it been true) would have favoured the Cause of Inoculation.

The Doctor gives an Account of Forty six Persons inoculated in and about *London* the last Year, and then he steps to *Durham* and *Scotland*; but the Accounts from thence may be as little depended on (for ought I know) as those from *Ireland*,
which

[11]
which he does not care to Publish. *Vide*
the Case of Five Children who were inoculated in *Dublin* on the 25th of *August*, 1725, by *Bryan Robinson*, M. D. *London*, Printed for *W. Lewis* in *Covent-Garden*, 1725. Where two out of five died.

Were there no Immorality to be suspected in the Practice, I would have Persons, after a cool Regimen, and slender Evacuations, and in a proper Season of the Year, carried into Places of Infection; they wou'd have, I doubt not, the same Chance of catching the Small-Pox in a salutary Way (the only Thing to be desir'd) as they wou'd have had, had they been at the same time inoculated, and with this Advantage too, that they wou'd be in no Danger of receiving Contagion, or the Seeds of other Diseases, which sometimes may be communicated by Inoculation, which poisons and infects at the same time.

For this Reason I am for natural Infection, but under the same Regulations as if they were to be inoculated; among which the chief is, a cool and temperate Manner of eating and drinking, for at least a Week or ten Days, before the propos'd Patient is to receive the Infection, a very gentle Purgation by Clyster or otherwise also preceeding; after the Infection begins to discover the usual Symptoms of the Distemper, then bleed, vomit, or blister, or omit them all as the Case and Symptoms

toms require; for these Things being done before the Symptoms appear, do, as I think, more Harm than Good; but afterwards, they lessen the *Morbific Seminium*, which is then in a State of Separation, and more likely to be discharg'd.

If by Inoculation the Patient had a better Chance for Life, and recovering in the Small-Pox, the Weak and Infirm, the Diseas'd of all Kinds, who are just as liable to take that Disease in the natural Way, as the Strong and Healthful, wou'd be the fittest Patients, and have the best Claim to that Practice; if this was in truth the Case, Inoculation would do great Service to Mankind, being used and appropriated only to those sickly and distemper'd Persons, who being seiz'd with it casually, for the most part die; Nature in such Instances, being too weak to resist the Force of united Distempers; but to inoculate the Young, *that are sound Wind and Limb*, is to carry Coal to *Newcastle*; the simple Small-Pox of the worst Sort being seldom mortal to such Persons; and as for those who have the distinct, their Danger is so very little that a Nurse can hardly kill; but in a confederated confluent Pox, the Danger is as great, and a good Physician can seldom cure.

Now if Inoculation had any certain *Virtue to help in this last and dangerous Sort*, every Family would call for its

its Assistance, and every Physician encourage it; *but this is not the Case, nor the Practice of the Inoculators.* They, Good Men and True, will have nothing to do, where there is a Suspicion of any Disease, lest *from thence* somewhat should be added *to the Peril of Inoculation*; on which however if any Good attends, it is owing to the good Habit of the Fluids; if bad, to the Inoculator, *as its immediate Cause at that Time.*

A Lady in perfect Health, not long since, lost her Life in five Days, by a Venesection; the festering about the Orifice, and the Anguish and Inflammation that ensued, were not Reason sufficient to make the Operator lay it open till another Surgeon was called in, and then it was too late to save her, for she died the next Day. Now what says the Surgeon? Why, he is very positive that she had an ill Habit, and died of a Fever. Just so do the Inoculators argue in Case of ill Success: *An Excuse, the wonderful Strength* of which is submitted to the Reader.

The great Majority of those who have recover'd, to those who have died, would prove much in Favour of Inoculation, if *that* had been made under all Sorts of Distempers, Circumstances, Ages, and Conditions of Life; but as the Doctor complains, because it hath been done sometimes with-
out

out advising with Physicians, under some latent Disease, or in the Flower and Vigor of Age, after violent Exercise, high Living, and drinking to Excess, without Preparation for it either by Evacuation, temperate Regimen, or the like Precautions, he would persuade his Reader to impute *their ill Success*, tho' but in few Instances, to *such like Causes*. But what if the *same, and much worse Causes* are common to the Bulk of Mankind, who are seiz'd in the natural Way, Multitudes of whom have no, or, which is worse, *bad Advice, and want even Necessaries of Life*? Then, I say, *no Inference* can be made from the Doctrine of Majority in Favour of Inoculation; and, as the Case now stands, I can make no other than this, That Inoculation, which at best is but a new Mode of conveying the Infection of the Small-Pox, when it doth no Harm, can convey no Good, but what the Patient in like Circumstances might have at the same time by natural Infection. But the Doctor (the religious Fright of the People being now over) seems afraid that they will run hastily into that Practice, laying aside *that Care and Caution, which alone* (pray mind that) can make it successful, and venture at once upon the Operation. *Vid. p. 12. last Book.* And if it requires so much Skill, Care, and Caution for the *Opus Operandum*; and afterwards so much more Assistance and Advice, as necessary to conduct

us thro' the *Opus Operatum*, i. e. the Distemper, we are in as bad, if not a worse Condition by Inoculation, than we could possibly be in without it. For what more could be done and required in the worst Pox that ever happened by natural Infection, than to be conducted by the best Skill and Management through the Course of it.

But I pray to know what Care and Caution the Greek and Armenian Women in Turkey, from whom we borrow this Practice, ever made use of? They have no Miscarriages among them, if the first Writers in Favour of Inoculation are to be believ'd. However, fear not, Sir, although the publick Fright be over, yet if the publick Prints are any Rule of judging in this Case, I cannot find that any Body hath run into Inoculation for five Months past: No doubt but some few People will still make use of it, for Reasons best known to themselves; and I heartily wish their Patients a good Deliverance, though perhaps nothing was less meant by the anxious Imposer.

The Doctor (page 25.) in Justice to that Practice, thinks it again incumbent on him to observe, that some of those who dyed under Inoculation were diseased Persons. It may be so; but may not the same Observation or Excuse be with more Justice apply'd to many *Valetudinarians*, or distemper'd

per'd Persons, long known *to be such* before the Invasion of the Small-Pox; or at least with *equal Justice to others*, who seem'd and look'd healthful, who yet have dyed under the best *Managements and Skills*. The *Valetudinarian* indeed hath a bad Chance in the common Road; and, what is worse, the Inoculators *will not help him*, and the seeming Healthy may have *latent Diseases*, as well as the Inoculated; in which Cases, *altho' they often dye, yet their dead Bodies are seldom or never dissected, nor any strict Inspection made into them, to find out what other Disease might coincide with the Small-Pox, and render it mortal*: No, that Practice is the *Property of the Inoculators*; and 'tis worth noting, that these Gentlemen never lost their Labour, having always *found what they wanted, i. e. some other Distemper to charge with the Mischief*, that Inoculation might plead *not guilty to any Indictment*; but (suffer me to think at least) such *post mortem Discoveries* give little Satisfaction to those who imagine that in *Articulo Mortis*, many *Vessels may be broke, and many instantaneous Appearances formed, which were not in Being before*; and 'tis no wonder, if these should lead a fond, anxious Inquisitor, whose Reputation is much concerned in the Question, into great Mistakes, and erroneous Opinions: for *facile credimus quod volumus*.

Mr. Mait-

Mr. Maitland's Letter of Excuse (which the Doctor has done more Honour to than it deserves, by giving it room in his Book) calls for some Remarks.

Mr. Maitland inoculated a Gentleman's Child of a Year and half old, who sicken'd the seventh after the Operation, and died the eighth Day of Fits, before any Eruption. Surely nothing is more common than for young Children to be taken with, and often dye of Fits upon the Invasion of the Small-Pox or Measles, &c. where there is no Hydrocephalon. But Inoculation was and is proposed as a Means of saving the Patient from all unforeseen ill Accidents, that may and often do accompany the Distemper in the natural Way. Well! but Mr. Maitland says the Child had an Hydrocephalon, a Dropsy of the Head, that caus'd the Fits, which also he had formerly been subject to. Very likely to be true. But what ail'd the poor Man; that he could not discover a swoln, overgrown, great Head, full of Water, on a little Child? A Disease easily seen; and, if understood, Fits might well be suspected as a Concomitant. But (as he himself saith) he knew nothing of the matter, tho' he particularly and carefully enquired into it before the Operation; the Reason was, it seems, the Surgeon was not there to tell him. *Vid.* Letter, p. 22, 23.

I could say more, but will only add, that *this is the Gentleman*, who first set on foot Inoculation, and from *whose Penetration and Skill our Clergy*, (I won't say Divines) *Doctors and Surgeons*, have took it into their good Opinion and Practice.

I have one Remark more, which is this, that the ill Success of Inoculation is very partially and sparingly given to the World. The Operator will not tell it, who lives *by the Practice*; nor will the Relations, to whose *Authority the Mischiefs* is owing, be fond of revealing that to the Publick, which is Grief to them in private: Nor is there any Person who hath had one Child kill'd by Inoculation, that has ventur'd to impose it on another: What should be the Reason of it, but that they are Self-condemn'd, and should deserve the like Sentence at another Tribunal?

Whatever is or may be the Success of the Inoculators, it will be of little Estimation with such as believe the *same good Success* would have attended the *same Patients*, if at the *same Time*, and under the *same Regulations* they had taken the Dissemper in the natural Way.

Now if this be so, let the warm Promoters of Inoculation defend that Practice

tice (if they can) which may, and of-
 ten has, destroy'd the Lives of many,
 but never was, (at least it cannot be
 prov'd) the Means of saving one. *Their*
Comparison is shew'd to be evidently
false, and all their other Arguments in-
valid; it has neither Reason nor Phi-
lisophy, nor Religion, nor Success, to
defend it; but is a mere Whim fetch'd
from the Practice of some old Greek Wo-
men, and in a lucky Season. (i. e. South-
Sea Year) was improv'd into an Art of
getting Money. But to conclude, as Dr.
Jurin has justly observ'd, To impose upon
the World in any Particular is disingenuous
and base; but to deceive them in an Af-
fair so nearly concerning the Lives of Man-
kind, is a Wickedness worthy of the ut-
most Abhorrence and Detestation.

Warwick-Lane,
 Nov. 18. 1727.

F I N I S.